

Appl. No. 10/028,140
Final Amendment and/or Response
Reply to final Office action of 29 December 2004

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REMARKS / DISCUSSION OF ISSUES

Claims 1-3, 5-14, and 17-22 are pending in the application.

The final Office action rejects:

claims 7-11 and 13-14 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) over Yokoyama (USP 6,547,400); and

claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Yokoyama.

The applicant respectfully traverses these rejections.

The Examiner's attention is requested to **MPEP 2131**, wherein it is stated: "A claim is anticipated only if **each and every element** as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). "The **identical invention** must be shown in as **complete detail** as is contained in the ... claim," *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Claim 7, upon which claims 8-12 depend, claims a multi-spectral light source system that includes a multi-spectral light source that flashes different colored light **bars** onto a light valve to produce a color image.

Claim 13, upon which claim 14 depends, claims a method of producing multi-spectral light that includes selectively activating subsets of a plurality of light-emitting diodes to produce color light **bars** of at least two different colors in dependence upon an image signal.

Yokoyama teaches a light source with an array of red, green, and blue LEDs. Yokoyama teaches a sequential activation of each color, such that when the red LEDs are illuminated, the **entire field** will appear red; when the green LEDs are illuminated, the **entire field** will appear green; when the blue LEDs are illuminated, the **entire field** will appear blue. At no time during Yokoyama's sequential activation of the red, green, and blue LEDs will color **bars** appear. Yokoyama's teaching that all of the similarly colored LEDs in the field are activated at the same time negates the Office action's assertion that color bars are produced by Yokoyama.

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The final Office action asserts that "each individual color diode group (subset) **as a whole** is sequentially illuminated, thus producing parallel **"bars"** of light. These "bars" are formed of diagonally arranged multiple pixels of single colors" (Office action, page 3, lines 2-5). The applicant respectfully maintains that this assertion is contrary to the commonly accepted definition of a light bar, and contrary to the use of the term light bar as used in the applicant's specification and claims. The applicant respectfully maintains that a "bar" is conventionally defined as a line or an elongated rectangle.

The Office action apparently maintains that, because Yokoyama's pixels are arranged in lines, Yokoyama's illumination of the entire display can be considered to be equivalent to the applicant's claimed light bars. The applicant respectfully maintains that the illumination of all of the LEDs of a color of the display does not produce a light bar, as specifically claimed. The applicant maintains that a "light bar" is defined by how the light appears to a viewer, and not by how the pixels that produce the illumination are arranged. The form of the illumination of a light source is defined by which pixels are illuminated, and not by how the pixels are arranged. The applicant respectfully maintains that the illumination of all of the pixels in a two-dimensional array of pixels cannot be said to produce a "line" of light, or an "elongated rectangle" of light, as the term light bar is conventionally defined and as the term is used in the applicant's specification.

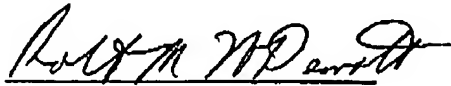
Because Yokoyama does not teach a multi-spectral light source that flashes different colored light bars onto a light valve, and does not teach activating subsets of a plurality of light-emitting diodes to produce color light bars, as specifically claimed in claims 7 and 13, upon which each of the other rejected claims depend, and because Yokoyama specifically teaches producing a full-screen illumination of each color, the applicant respectfully maintains that claims 7-14 are patentable over Yokoyama under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) and 103(a).

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In view of the foregoing, the applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the objection(s) and/or rejection(s) of record, allow all the pending claims, and find the application to be in condition for allowance. If any points remain in issue that may best be resolved through a personal or telephonic interview, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,



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